

Flowering and fruiting: December-March.

Specimen examined: Bhitarkanika (Dangmal rest house), *H.N. Subudhi* 6679.

Illustration: Maheswari, *Illus. Fl. Delhi*. f. 107. 1966.

Distribution: India, Burma, Trop. Africa.

Ecology: Growing in saline marshy places not under direct spell of inundation.

Haines (l.c.) reported this species in his treatise without citing precise locality for Orissa.

Ipomoea campanulata Linn. *Sp. Pl.* 160. 1753; Austin in *Dassny. et Fosb. Revs. Handb. Fl. Ceylon*. 1: 327. 1980. *Ipomoea illustris* (Clarke) Prain, *Beng. Pl.* 2: 735. 1903. *Ipomoea campanulata* var. *illustris* Clarke in *Hook.f. Fl. Br. Ind.* 4: 211. 1883. (Convolvulaceae).

Robust twiner. Leaves ovate, cordate, 10-15 nerved, entire; lateral nerves not parallel. Sepals obtuse, unequal, glabrous. Corolla funnel shaped, about 10 cm, reddish purple with darker centre, pale outside. Stamens included. Ovary glabrous.

Flowering and fruiting: November-February.

Specimen examined: Bhitarkanika (Kholra creek), *H.N. Subudhi*, 13630; *B.P. Choudhury*, 16009.

Distribution: INDIA: Sundarban, Andaman, west coast. Elsewhere: Sri Lanka, Malaysia.

Ecology: This robust climber is gregarious among the mangrove shrubs growing in the fringes of creeks where water salinity is low.

Hygrophila erecta (Burm.f.) Hochr. *Candollea* 5: 230. 1934; Manilal *et Sivarajan*, *Fl. Calicut*, 225. 1982. *Ruellia erecta* Burm.f. *Fl. Ind.* 135. 1784. *Hygrophila quadrivalvis* Nees in *Wall. Pl. As. Rar.* 3:80.1832; Haines, *Bot. Bihar and Orissa* 2: 703. 1961. (Acanthaceae).

Erect herbs. Leaves larger (2-4 x 0.6-1 cm). Flowers in axillary whorls; bracteole obtuse, strigose. Calyx with strigose hairs. Corolla purplish blue. Capsule pubescent.

Flowering and fruiting: November-February.

Specimen examined: Bhitarkanika (swampy areas at the end of Suajhor creeks), *H.N. Subudhi* 13612; *B.P. Choudhury* 16021.

Distribution: INDIA: Bengal, Tamil Nadu, west coast. Elsewhere: Sri Lanka, India to Malacca.

Ecology: This taxon mostly colonises the muddy beds of the creeks.

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September 11, 1990

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41. ADDITIONS TO THE BRYOFLORA OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

The Andaman and Nicobar islands are experiencing rapid growth of population and human settlements due to rapid all-round development. This has affected both the physical environment and the biotic components. The effect of the intense biotic stress on the quality and quantity of the vegetal cover of Andaman and Nicobar islands needs a thorough survey. During the course of a survey of the endemic flora of these islands, a number of plants which were not previously known to occur here were discovered. This note deals with some mosses collected from south Andaman which are not reported from these islands so far. The bryoflora of these islands remains unexplored. However, some sporadic surveys have been done by Thothathri (1960, 1962), Lal (1980),

Udar and Kumar (1983), Nath (1984) and Joshi *et al.* (1989). 13 endemic species have been reported so far from these islands (Chopra 1975). The bryoflora is very interesting, and requires more attention and a thorough survey.

Octoblepharum albidum Hedw., *Sps. Musc.* 50, 1801.

The plant (class Peristomiopsida, order Dicranales and family Leucobryaceae) is very small, growing in velvety green patches. It is also reported from Kumaon, Sikkim, south India (Kodaikanal), Concan, Nepal, Burma, Ceylon, Indo-Malayan region, Philippines, Australia, Pacific Ocean islands, Sino Japanese region, Africa, Madagascar, North and South America.

The average height of the plant is 12 mm, unbranched. Leaves linear, sessile, opposite but appearing as whorl arrangement, no midvein, apex acute, margin entire, length of the leaf 7 mm, breadth 1 mm. Rhizoids growing in bunches, unbranched. Septate and branched rhizoids were seen very rarely. Calyptra (30 mm long) is longer than capsule (26.6 mm).

The plant was not very common and was located along the bank of nullah and on slopes near Shippighat during July to November. According to the available literature no other species of the genus has been reported from India. Therefore, it appears to be a monotypic genus.

Garckea C. Muell, Bot. Ztg. Regensburg 3: 865, 1845.

This genus belongs to the musci (Muscophytina), class Peristomiopsida, sub-class Bryidae, order Dicranales and family Ditrichaceae. The genus contains five species, which (other than *G. abbreviata*) resemble *G. phascoides* in habit. *G. abbreviata* differs from *G. phascoides* on the characters of the capsule only, and is endemic to central Africa, which seems to be the centre of origin of the genus.

Garckea phascoides (Hook.) C. Muell, I.C. September 11, 1990

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ERRATA

Vol. 88(1): Reviews, p. 106

For *Biophytum sensitivum* DC. (Linn.) read *Biophytum sensitivum* (Linn.) DC.

For *Blumea lacera* DC. (Burm.) read *Blumea lacera* (Burm.) DC.

For *Blumea laciniata* DC. (Roxb.) read *Blumea laciniata* (Roxb.) DC.

For *Barringtonia acutangula* (Linn.) read *Barringtonia acutangula* Linn.